Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

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#	Notes

Overflow from Table B2

The following entries are set out below as there was insufficient space in Table B2

#	/	/	<	>	Condition	Scheme Example	TS equivalent
46	s	s			See B3		
47	s	ss			See B3		
48	s	c			before /e/,/I/,/aI/,/i:/	center	center
49	s	ps			words of Greek origin	psychic	psychic
50	s	x			words of Greek origin	xylophone	xylophone
51	z	z			otherwise	zero	zero
52	z	s			See B3		
53	u	u			otherwise	fun	fun
54	u	ous			suffix only	famous	famous

Table B3 Rules

The Magic E and doubling rules

Main Principles

- A single vowel, followed by a single consonant and then **<e>**, is lengthened: can / cane, pan / pane.
- In words of more than one syllable, single stressed vowels are lengthened if followed by a single consonant and one or more vowels: pony, fading, tiny, ocean.
- Doubled consonants shorten vowels that would otherwise be lengthened under the preceding rule: harry, herring, horrid, hammer, slimming.

Subsidiary Rules connected with Magic E and Doubling

(a) Some combinations of consonants act like a single consonant for the purposes of signifying a magic e: eg any single consonant followed by **-le** (able, bible, rifle, idle)
(b) The suffix <-sure> does not lengthen the preceding vowel (eg <plesure, <mesure>).
(c) The suffix <-sion> always lengthens the preceding vowel provided it is not <i> Thus <lesion> but <rescision>.
(d) <i> is not lengthened in the following combinations: <-ition>, <ission>, <-ision>, <-ician>, <icious> . It is also kept short in a combination <i> single consonant <i>, (eg <rendition>, <timid>), but is long in such words where the main stem has a long vowel (eg <stride, striding>).
(e)The letter **x** does not lengthen the preceding stressed vowel (eg <oxen>, <execute>).

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